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the wing; the radial cell does not extend beyond the middle, and the eighth apical cell is very large and inversely triangular.

Platypedia primigenia Cockerell.

Described and figured in The American Journal of Science for January, 1908, p. 52, from a well preserved specimen found at Florissant in 1907. The following are some of the salient characters: Length about 23 mm. (the apex of abdomen is lost). Compared with the living *putnami*, the body is larger and more robust. As in that species the femora are black. *P. primigenia* will be easily known from *Lithocicada perita* Cockerell, by the shape of the eighth apical cell, and from *Cicada grandiosa* Scudd., by the much smaller size.

It is interesting to learn that the genus *Platypedia* was represented in Colorado in Miocene times, as it is today.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

- Fig. 1. *Proarna venosa* (Uhler).
- Fig. 2. *Okanagana synodica* (Say).
- Fig. 3. *Okanagana striatipes* (Haldeman).
- Fig. 4. *Okanagana hesperia* (Uhler).
- Fig. 5. *Platypedia latipennis* Davis. Type.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Aglais j-album Boisduval and LeConte.—A female of this species flew in my office window, at Broadway and Houston Street, New York City, September 8th, 1920. I have not noticed any other Manhattan Island records. The specimen is in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History.—GAYLORD C. HALL.